THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1830. NO. 48.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
FOR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

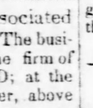
(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,



THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Is prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¼ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into partnership, under the firm of TOLAND & MAGOFFIN, and have taken the Store, No. 188 Market street, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

They will be assisted by Mr. David Maccoun and request their friends to favor them with an early call, when they come to the city. Every exertion shall be made to give them entire satisfaction.

GEORGE W. TOLAND,
WM. M. MAGOFFIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1830.—5t

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

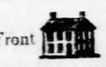
Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

TO LET,



TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

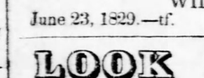
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE.
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

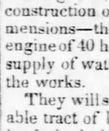
Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE.
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—w3m

AN ORDINANCE

Fixing the place of holding the several elections, specified in an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act for dividing the city of Pittsburgh into four wards, and providing for the choice of judges of the general elections, and other purposes." Approved the 18th day of December, 1829.



SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, the qualified electors of the city of Pittsburgh shall vote within the bounds of their respective wards, as follows, viz:—The electors of the *North Ward*, at the house now occupied by Barnard Maguire, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The electors of the *West Ward*, at the Court House. The electors of the *South Ward*, at the house now occupied by Nicholas Griffith, corner of Third and Wood streets. The electors of the *East Ward*, at the house now occupied by Christian Gleim, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the appointment of a Superintendant and Engineer of the Water Works.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That until the second Tuesday in January next, the duties of Superintendent of the Water Works shall be performed by the present Engineer; and that on the said second Tuesday in January, and annually thereafter, at the usual time of electing the Mayor and other city officers, the Select and Common Councils shall elect a suitable person as Superintendent and Engineer of the Water Works, who shall receive for his services the sum of nine hundred dollars, together with a house and fuel. And the said Superintendent and Engineer, before entering on his duties, shall give bond and security, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same weekly to the City Treasurer; and in case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay the Water Rent, on or before the first day of July in each year, after having been called on by the Superintendent, or some person duly authorized by him for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to add to the rent agreed on, *ten* per cent., and to have suit instituted before the Mayor, or some one of the Aldermen for the same, together with the said penalty, and all costs attending the recovery of the same.

SECTION 3. *And, be it further ordained and enacted*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Cl'k. Select Council.
Feb. 26, 1830.—3t

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage. C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN RAMSAY.

February 9, 1830—1mo.

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take interually from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for the of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 26—te.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 9—te.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ENTITLED,

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER.

AMONGST the diversified avocations of man, there is, perhaps, none which involves greater responsibilities, and is attended with more uncertainty of success, than the conducting of a *public Journal*. That the responsibilities are great, the influence of the *Press* clearly establishes.—That it is attended with uncertainty, the fluctuations of public opinion as clearly demonstrates. The editor, in taking this Potent Lever into his hands, with a full view of the above considerations, has done it voluntarily. Fair and honorable principles shall be fairly and honorably advocated—and by fair and honorable principles, he understands those which are *strictly Republican*. No personal abuse shall be admitted into the columns of the *American Manufacturer;* but bad principles and bad measures shall be fearlessly reprobated, and their advocates may apply the arguments as suits themselves. In exposing and defeating bad principles and measures, their supporters must necessarily share the same fate: but any thing calculated to add pungency to the anguish of an honest heart, or invade the sanctity of domestic privacy, shall be seduously avoided.

In favor of the persecuted he will heartily interpose, and to the victims of illiberality he will lend his feeble assistance: to proscription, persecution, and intolerance, he has said,—Here thou shalt not find a resting place. And to *Aristocracy* he has declared—I am thy enemy. The editor considers a man's public character as public property, and on this alone will he dare to levy. He will devote much of his attention to the instruction of youth, in those principles which gave rise to our nation. Wherefore, to good old maxims, and good old examples, he will be obliged to have frequent reference. American Manufactures, Agriculture, and Internal Improvement, will find in him an unwavering advocate. The incalculable advantages and vast resources of the west shall receive special attention, and a fair development. In a word, the editor (claiming no exemption from the common imperfections of humanity) enters on the discharge of his duties with the conviction that his intentions are good at least, and as a Republican Journalist, he will fearlessly and independently vindicate the rights of man.

The editor will labor to render his paper deserving of public patronage. The first number will appear on Saturday Morning, march 6th, 1830.

TERMS.—Two dollars in advance, or three dollars if not paid in advance.

W. B. CONWAY.

Feb. 26, 1830.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President:—When the mariner has been tossed for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the winds and waves have driven him from his true course. Let me imitate this prudence, and, before we float farther from the point from which we departed, let us at least be able to conjecture where we now are. I ask for the reading of the resolution.

[The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report the quantity of the public lands remaining unsold within each State and Territory, and whether it be expedient to limit, for a certain period, the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are now subject to entry at the minimum price. And, also, whether the office of Surveyor General, and some of the Land Offices may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest; or whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys, of the public lands."]

We have thus heard, sir, what the resolution is, which is actually before us for consideration; and it will readily occur to every one that it is almost the only subject about which something has not been said in the speech, running through two days by which the Senate has been now entertained by the gentleman from South Carolina. Every topic in the wide range of our public affairs, whether past or present—every thing, general or local, whether belonging to national politics, or party politics, seems to have attracted more or less of the honorable member's attention, save only the resolution before us. He has spoken of every thing but the public lands. They have escaped his notice. To that subject, in all his excursions, he has not paid even the cold respect of a passing glance.

When this debate, sir, was to be resumed, on Thursday morning, it so happened that it would have been convenient for me to be elsewhere. The honorable member, however, did not incline to put off the discussion to another day. He had a shot, he said, to return, and he wished to discharge it. That shot, sir, which it was kind thus to inform us was coming, that we might stand out of the way, or prepare ourselves to fall before it, and die with decency, has now been received. Under all advantages, and with expectation awakened by the tone which preceded it, it has been discharged, and has spent its force. It may become me to say no more of its effect, than that, if no body is found, after all, either killed or wounded by it, it is not the first time, in the history of human affairs, that the vigor and success of the war have not quite come up to the lofty and sounding phrase of the manifesto.

The gentleman, sir, in declining to postpone the debate, told the Senate, with the emphasis of his hand upon his heart, that there was something rankling *here*, which he wished to relieve. [Mr. Hayne rose, and disclaimed having used the word *rankling*.] It would not, Mr. President, be safe for the honorable member to appeal to those around him, upon the question whether he did, in fact, make use of that word. But he may have been unconscious of it. At any rate, it is enough that he disclaims it. But still, with or without the use of that particular word, he had yet something *here*, he said, of which he wished to rid himself by an immediate reply. In this respect, sir, I have a great advantage over the honorable gentleman. There is nothing *here*, sir, which gives me the slightest uneasiness; neither fear, nor anger, nor that, which is sometimes more troublesome than either—the consciousness of having been in the wrong. There is nothing, either originating *here*, or now received *here*, by the gentleman's shot. Nothing original, for I had not the slightest feeling of disrespect or unkindness towards the honorable member. Some passages, it is true, had occurred since our acquaintance in this body, which I could have wished might have been otherwise; but I had used philosophy and forgotten them. When the honorable member rose, in his first speech, I paid him the respect of attentive listening; and when he sat down, though surprised, and I must say even astonished, at some of his opinions, nothing was farther from my intention than to commence any personal warfare: and through the whole of the few remarks I made in answer, I avoided, studiously and carefully, every thing which I thought possible to be construed into disrespect. And, sir, while there is thus nothing originating *here*, which I wished, at any time, or now wish to discharge, I must repeat, also, that nothing has been received *here*, which *rankles*, or in any way gives me annoyance. I will not accuse the honorable member of violating the rules of civilized war; I will not say that he poisoned his arrows. But whether his were, or were not, dipped in that, which would have caused rankling, if they had reached, there was not, as it happened, quite strength enough in the bow to bring them to their mark. If he wishes now to find those shafts, he must look for them elsewhere; they will not be found fixed and quivering in the object at which they were aimed.

The honorable member complained that I had slept on his speech. I must have slept on it, or not slept at all. The moment the honorable member sat down, his friend from Missouri rose, and, with much honeyed commendation of the speech, suggested that the impressions which it had produced were too charming and delightful to be disturbed by other sentiments or other sounds, and proposed that the Senate should adjourn. Would it have been quite amiable, in me, sir, to interrupt this excellent good feeling? Must I not have been absolutely malicious, if I could have thrust myself forward, to destroy sensations thus pleasing? Was it not much better and kinder, both to sleep upon them myself, and to allow others, also, the pleasure of sleeping upon them? But if it be meant, by sleeping upon his speech, that I took time to prepare a reply to it, it is quite a mistake; owing to other engagements, I could not employ even the interval, between the adjournment of the Senate, and its meeting the next morning, in attention to the subject of this debate. Nevertheless, sir, the mere matter of fact is undoubtedly true—I did sleep on the gentleman's speech; and slept soundly. And slept equally well on his speech of yesterday, to which I am now replying. It is quite possible that, in this respect, also, I possess some advantage over the honorable member, attributable, doubtless, to a cooler temperament on my part; for, in truth, I slept upon his speeches remarkably well. But the gentlemen inquires, why he was made the object of such a reply? Why was he singled out? If the attack had been made on the East, he, he assures us, did not begin it—it was the gentleman from Missouri. Sir, I answered the gentleman's speech, because I happened to hear it; and because, sir, I chose to give an answer to that speech, which, if unanswered, I tho't most likely to produce injurious impressions. I did not stop to inquire who was the original drawer of the bill. I wanted a responsible endorser before me, and it was my purpose to hold him liable, and to bring him to just responsibility without delay. But, sir, the interrogatory of the honorable member was introductory to another. He proceeded to ask me, whether I had turned upon him, in this case, from the consciousness that I should find my match, if I ventured on a contest with his friend from Missouri. If, sir, the honorable member, *gratia modestiæ*, had chosen thus to defer to his friend, and to pay him a compliment, without any additional disparagement to others, it would have been quite according to the friendly courtesies of debate, and not at all ungrateful to my own feelings. Not one of those, sir, who esteem any tribute of regard, whether light and occasional, or more serious and deliberate, which may be bestowed on others, as so much unjustly withholden from themselves. But the tone and manner of the gentleman's question, forbid me that I thus interpret it. I was not at liberty to consider it as nothing more than civility to his friend. It had an air of taunt and disparagement, a little of the loftiness of assumed superiority, which does not allow me to pass over without notice. It was put as a question for me to answer, and so put, as if it were difficult for me to answer, whether I deemed the member from Missouri an over-match for myself, in debate here. It seems to me, sir, that this is extraordinary language, and an extraordinary tone, for the discussions of this body.

Matches and over-matches! Those terms are more applicable elsewhere than here, and fitter for other assemblies than this. Sir, the gentleman seems to forget where and what we are. This is a Senate: a Senate of equals: of men of individual honor and personal character, and of absolute independence. We know no masters: we acknowledge no dictators. This is a Hall for mutual consultation and discussion; not an arena for the exhibition of champions. I offer myself, sir, as a match for no man; I throw the challenge of debate at no man's feet But, then, sir, since the honorable member has put the question, in a manner that calls for an answer, I will give him an answer; and I tell him that, holding myself to be the humblest of the members here, I yet know nothing in the arm of his friend from Missouri, either alone, or when aided by the arm of *his* friend from South Carolina, that need deter, even me, from espousing whatever opinions I may choose to espouse, from debating whenever I may choose to debate, or from speaking whatever I may see fit to say, on the floor of the Senate. Sir, when uttered as a matter of commendation or compliment, I should dissent from nothing which the honorable member might say of his friend. Still less do I put forth any pretensions of my own. But, when put to me as a matter of taunt, I throw it back, and say to the gentleman, that he could possibly say nothing less likely than such a comparison, to wound my pride of personal character. The anger of its tone rescued the remark from intentional irony, which, otherwise, probably would have been its general acceptation. But, sir, if it be imagined that by this mutual quotation and commendation; if it be supposed that, by casting the characters of the drama, assigning to each his part; to one the attack, to another the cry of onset; or if it be thought that by a loud and empty vaunt of anticipated victory, any laurels are to be won here; if it be imagined, especially, that any, or all these things, will shake any purpose of mine, I can tell the honorable member, once for all, that he is greatly mistaken, and that he is dealing with one of whose temper and character he has much to learn.

Sir, I shall not allow myself, on this occasion, I hope on no occasion, to be betrayed into any loss of temper; but, if provoked, as I trust I shall never allow myself to be, into crimination and recrimination, the honorable member may, perhaps, find, that, in that contest, there will be blows to take as well as blows to give; that others can state comparisons as significant, at least, as his own, and that his impunity may, perhaps, demand of him whatever powers of taunt and sarcasm he may possess. I commend him to a prudent husbandry of his resources.

But, sir, the coalition! The coalition! Aye, "the murdered coalition!" The gentleman asks, If I were led or frightened into this debate by the spectre of the coalition—"was it the ghost of the murdered coalition," he exclaims, "which haunted the member from Massachusetts; and which, like the ghost of Banquo, would never down?" "The murdered coalition!" Sir, this charge of a coalition, in reference to the late Administration, is not original with the honorable member. It did not spring up in the Senate. Whether as a fact, as an argument, or as an embellishment, it is all borrowed. He adopts it, indeed, from a very low origin, and a still lower present condition. It is one of the thousand calumnies with which the press teemed during an excited political canvass. It was a charge of which there was not only no proof or probability, but which was, in itself, wholly impossible to be true. No man of common information ever believed a syllable of it. Yet it was of that class of falsehoods, which, by continued repetition, through all the organs of detraction and abuse, are capable of misleading those who are already far misled, and of further fanning passion, already kindling into flame. Doubtless, it served its day, and, in greater or less degree, the end designed by it. Having done that, it has sunk into the general mass of stale and loathed calumnies. It is the very cast off slough of a polluted and shameless press. Incapable of further mischief, it lies in the sewer, lifeless and despised. It is not now, sir, in the power of the honorable member to give it dignity or decency, by attempting to elevate it, and to introduce it in the Senate. He cannot change it from what it is, an object of general disgust and scorn. On the contrary, the contact, if he choose to touch it, is more likely to drag him down, down, to the place where it lies itself.

But, sir, the honorable member was not, for other reasons, entirely happy in his allusion to the story of Banquo's murder, and Banquo's ghost. It was not, I think, the friends, but the enemies of the murdered Banquo, at whose bidding the spirit would not down. The Hon. gentleman is fresh in his reading of the English classics, and can put me right, if I am wrong; but, according to my poor recollection, it was at those who had begun with caresses, and ended with foul and treacherous murder, that the gory locks were shaken! The ghost of Banquo, like that of Hamlet, was an honest ghost. It disturbed no innocent man. It knew where its appearance would strike terror, and who would cry out, a ghost! It made itself visible in the right quarter, and compelled the guilty, and the conscience smitten, and none others, to start, with "Pr'ythee, see there! behold!—look! lo!

"If I stand here, I saw him!"

Their eye-balls were seared (was it not so, sir?) who had thought to shield themselves, by concealing their own hand, and laying the imputation of the crime on a low and hireling agency in wickedness, who had vainly attempted to stifle the workings of their own coward consciences, by ejaculating, through white lips and chattering teeth, "thou canst not say I did it!" I have misread the great Poet, if it was those who had no way partaken in the deed, of the death, who either found that they were, *or feared that they should be*, pushed from their stools by the ghost of the slain, or who cried out to a spectre created by their own fears, and their own remorse, "avaunt! and quit our sight!"

There is another particular, sir, in which the honorable member's quick perception of resemblances might, I should think, have seen something in the story of Banquo, making it not altogether a subject of the most pleasant contemplation. Those who murdered Banquo, what did they win by it? Substantial good? Permanent power? Or disappointment, rather, and sore mortification—dust and ashes—the common fate of vaulting ambition, overleaping itself? Did not even-handed justice, ere long, command the poisoned chalice to their own lips? Did they not soon find that for another they had "filed their mind?"—that their ambition, though apparently for the moment successful, had but put a barren sceptre in their grasp? Aye, sir,

"A barren sceptre in their gripe,
"*Thence to be wrenched by an unlineal hand*
"*No son of their's succeeding.*"

Sir, I need pursue the allusion no farther. I leave the honorable gentleman to run it out at his leisure, and to derive from it all the gratification it is calculated to administer. If he finds himself pleased with the associations, and prepared to be quite satisfied, though the parallel should be entirely completed, I had almost said, I am satisfied also—but that I shall think of. Yes sir, I will think of that.

In the course of my observations the other day, Mr. President, I paid a passing tribute of respect to a very worthy man, Mr. Dane, of Mass. It so happened that he drew the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the North Western Territory. A man of so much ability, and so little pretence; of so great a capacity to do good, and so unmixed a disposition to do it for its own sake; a gentleman who acted an important part, 40 years ago, in a measure the influence of which is still deeply felt in the very matter which was the subject of debate, might, I thought, receive from me a commendatory recognition. But the honorable member was inclined to be facetious on the subject.—He was rather disposed to make it matter of ridicule, that I had introduced into the debate the name of one Nathan Dane, of whom he assures us he had never before heard. Sir, if the honorable member had never before heard of Mr. Dane, I am sorry for it. It shows him less acquainted with the public men of the country, than I had supposed. Let me tell him, however, that a sneer from him, at the mention of the name of Mr. Dane, is in bad taste. It may well be a high mark of ambition, sir, either with the honorable gentleman or myself, to accomplish as much to make our names known to advantage, and remembered with gratitude, as Mr. Dane has accomplished. But the truth is, sir, I suspect, that Mr. Dane lives a little too far north. He is of Mass. and too near the north star to be reached by the honorable gentleman's telescope. If his sphere had happened to range south of Mason's and Dixson's line, he might, probably, have come within the scope of his vision!

I spoke, sir, of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery, in all future times, northwest of the Ohio, as a measure of great wisdom and foresight; and one which had been attended with highly beneficial and permanent consequences. I supposed, that on this point, no two gentlemen in the Senate could entertain different opinions. But the simple expression of this sentiment has led the gentleman, not only into a labored defence of slavery, in the abstract, and on principle, but, also, into a warm accusation against me, as having attacked the system of domestic slavery, now existing in the Southern States. For all this, there was not the slightest foundation, in any thing said or intimated by me. I did not utter a single word, which any ingenuity could torture into an attack on the slavery of the South. I said only that it was highly wise and useful in legislating for the northwestern country, while it was yet a wilderness, to prohibit the introduction of slaves: and added, that I presumed, in the neighboring state of Kentucky, there was no reflecting and intelligent gentleman, who would doubt, that if the same prohibition had been extended, at the same early period, over that commonwealth, her strength and population would at this day have been far greater than they are.—If these opinions be thought doubtful, they are, nevertheless, I trust, neither extraordinary nor disrespectful. They attack nobody, and menace nobody. And yet, sir, the gentleman's optics have discovered, even in the mere expression of this sentiment, what, he calls the spirit of the Missouri question! He represents me as making an onset on the whole South, and manifesting a spirit which would interfere with, and disturb their domestic condition. Sir, this injustice no otherwise surprises me, than as it is done here, and done without the slightest pretence of ground for it. I say it only surprises me as being done here, for I know, full well, that it is, and has been the settled policy of some persons in the South, for years, to represent the people of the North as disposed to interfere with them in their own exclusive and peculiar concerns. This is a delicate and sensitive point, in Southern feeling, and of late years it has always been touched, and generally with effect, whenever the object has been to unite the whole South against the Northern men, or Northern measures. This feeling, always carefully kept alive, and maintained at too intense a heat to admit discrimination or reflection, is a fever of great power in our political machine. It moves vast bodies, and gives to them one and the same direction. But the feeling is without adequate cause, and the suspicion which exists, wholly groundless. There is not, and never has been, a disposition in the North to interfere with these interests of the South. Such interference has never been supposed to be within the power of Government, nor has it been, in any way, attempted. It has always been regarded as a matter of domestic policy, left with the States themselves, and with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. Certainly, sir, I am, and ever have been of that opinion. The gentleman, indeed, argues that slavery, in the abstract, is no evil. Most assuredly. I need not say I differ with him, altogether and most widely, on that point. I regard domestic slavery as one of the greatest evils, both moral and political. But, though it be a malady, and whether it be curable, and if so, by what means; or, on the other hand, whether it be the *vulnus immedicabile* of the social system, I leave it to those whose right and duty it is to inquire and to decide. And this I believe sir, is, and uniformly has been, the sentiment of the North. Let us look a little at the history of this matter.

When the present Constitution was submitted for the ratification of the People, there were those who imagined that the powers of the government which it proposed to establish might, perhaps, in some possible mode, be exerted in measures tending to the abolition of slavery. This suggestion would of course attract much attention in the Southern Conventions. In that of Virginia, Governor Randolph said:—

"I hope there is none here who, considering the subject in the calm light of philanthropy, will make an objection dishonorable to Virginia—that, at the moment they are securing the rights of their citizens, an objection is started, that there is a spark of hope that those unfortunate men now held in bondage, may, by the operation of the General Government, be made free."

At the very first Congress, petitions on the subject were presented, if I mistake not, from different States. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery took a lead, and laid before Congress, a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster, of New Hampshire; Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts; Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut; Mr. Lawrence, of New York; Mr. Sinnickson, of New Jersey; Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Parker, of Virginia; all of them, sir, as you will observe, northern men, but the last. This Committee made a report, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, although in no material respect, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subjects of Slavery and the slave trade. First, in the words of the Constitution, that Congress could not, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States then existing should think proper to admit. Second, that Congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the U. S. from carrying on the African Slave Trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition our early laws against those who engage in that traffic are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following terms.

"*Resolved*, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives so early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable member will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all northern men, but also that of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two thirds, were northern men also.

The House agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal: and, from that day to this, it has never been maintained or contended that Congress had any authority to regulate, or interfere with, the condition of slaves in the several States. No northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either house of Congress.

The fears of the South, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quieted by this early decision; and so remained, till they were excited afresh, without cause but for collateral indirect purposes. When it became necessary, or was thought so, by some political persons, to find an unvarying ground for the exclusion of Northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the Republic, then, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feeling industriously excited, that the influence of Northern men in the public councils would endanger the relation of master and slave. For myself, I claim no other merit, than that this gross and enormous injustice towards the whole North, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions, or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles, even under the smart of injury and false imputations.—Unjust suspicions and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the South I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own Government. It is their affair, not mine.—Nor do I complain of the peculiar effect which the magnitude of that population has had in the distribution of power under this Federal Government. We know, sir, that the representation of the States in the other House is not equal. We know that great advantage, in that respect, is enjoyed by the slave holding States; and we know, too, that the intended equivalent for that advantage, that is to say, the imposition of direct taxes in the same ratio, has become merely nominal; the habit of the Government being almost invariably to collect its revenues from other sources, and in other modes. Nevertheless, I do not complain, nor would I countenance any movement to alter this arrangement of representation. It is the original bargain, the compact—let it stand; let the advantage of it be fully enjoyed. The Union itself is too full of benefit to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis.

I go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is. But I am resolved not to submit, in silence, to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States. All such accusations, wherever and whenever made, all insinuations of the existence of any such purposes, I know, and feel to be groundless and injurious.—And we must confide in Southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling, will lead them to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth, and who possess the means of its diffusion with the Southern public; we must leave it to them to disabuse that public of its prejudices. But, in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether those towards whom justice is exercised, receive it with candor or with contumely.

Having had occasion to recur to the ordinance of 1787, in order to defend myself against the inferences which the honorable member has chosen to draw from my former observations on that subject, I am not willing now entirely to take leave of it without another remark. It need hardly be said, that that paper expresses just sentiments on the great subject of civil and religious liberty. Such sentiments were common, and abound in all our state papers of that day. But this ordinance did that which was not so common, and which is not, even now, universal; that is, it set forth and declared, as a high and binding duty of Government itself, to encourage schools, and advance the means of education; on the plain reason, that religion, morality, and knowledge, are necessary to good government, and to the happiness of mankind.—One observation further. The important provision incorporated into the Constitution of the U. States and several of those of the States, and recently, as we have seen, adopted into the reformed Constitution of Virginia, restraining legislative power, in questions of private right, and from impairing the obligations of contracts, is first introduced and established, as far as I am informed, as matter of express written constitutional law, in this ordinance of 1787. And I must add, also, in regard to the author of the ordinance, who has not had the happiness to attract the gentleman's notice heretofore, nor to avoid his sarcasm now, that he was Chairman of that Select Committee of the old Congress, whose report first expressed the strong sense of that body, that the old Confederation was not adequate to the exigencies of the country, and recommending to the States to send Delegates to the Convention which formed the present Constitution. —Note 1.

An attempt has been made to transfer, from the North to the South, the honor of this exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory. The journal, without argument or comment, refutes such attempt. The cession by Virginia was made, March, 1784. On the 19th of April following, a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, Chase and Howell, reported a plan for a temporary government of the territory, in which was this article: 'that, after the year 1800, there shall be neither 'slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the 'said States, otherwise than in punishment of 'crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted.' Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, moved to strike out this paragraph. The question was put, according to the form then practised: 'shall these words stand, as part of the plan,' &c. N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, N. Jersey, and Pennsylvania—seven States, voted in the affirmative. Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, in the negative. North Carolina was divided. As the consent of nine States was necessary, the words could not stand, and were struck out accordingly. Mr. Jefferson voted for the clause, but was overruled by his colleagues.

In March of the next year, [1785,] Mr. King, of Massachusetts, seconded by Mr. Ellery, of Rhode Island, proposed the formerly rejected article, with this addition! "*And that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the Constitutions between the thirteen original States, and each of the States described in the Resolve*," &c. On this clause, which provided the adequate and thorough security, the eight Northern States at that time voted affirmatively, and the four Southern States negatively. The votes of nine States were not yet obtained, and thus, the provision was again rejected by the Southern States. The perseverance of the North held out, and two years afterwards the object was attained. It is no derogation from the credit, whatever that may be, of drawing the ordinance, that its principles had before been prepared and discussed, in the form of Resolutions. If one should reason in that way, what would become of the distinguished honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence?

There is not a sentiment in that paper which had not been voted and resolved in the assemblies, and other popular bodies in the country, over and again.

But the honorable member has now found out that this gentleman, Mr. Dane, was a member of the Hartford Convention. However uninformed the honorable member may be of characters and occurrences at the North, it would seem that he has at his elbow on this occasion some high minded and lofty spirit, some magnanimous and true hearted monitor, possessing the means of local knowledge, and ready to supply the honorable member with every thing, down even to forgotten and moth-eaten two-penny pamphlets, which may be used to the disadvantage of his own country. But, as to the Hartford Convention, sir, allow me to say, that the proceedings of that body seem now to be less read and studied in New England, than farther South. They appear to be looked to, not in New England, but elsewhere, for the purpose of seeing how far they may serve as a precedent. But they will not answer the purpose—they are quite too tame. The latitude in which they originated was too cold. Other conventions, of more recent existence, have gone a whole bar's length beyond it. The learned doctors of Colleton and Abbeville have pushed their commentaries on the Hartford collect so far that the original text writers are thrown entirely into the shade. I have nothing to do, sir, with the Hartford Convention. Its Journal, which the gentleman has quoted, I never read. So far as the honorable member may discover in its proceedings a spirit in any degree resembling that which was avowed and justified in those other Conventions to which I have alluded, or so far as those proceedings can be shown to be disloyal to the Constitution, or tending to disunion, so far I shall be as ready as any one to bestow on them reprehension and censure.

Having dwelt long on this Convention, and other occurrences of that day, in the hope, probably, (which will not be gratified) that I should leave the course of this debate to follow him, at length, in those excursions, the honorable member returned, and attempted another object. He referred to a speech of mine in the other House, the same which I had occasion to allude to myself the other day, and has quoted a passage or two from it, with a bold, though uneasy and laboring air of confidence, as if he had detected in me an inconsistency. Judging from the gentleman's manner, a stranger to the course of the debate, and to the point in discussion, would have imagined, from so triumphant a tone, that the honorable member was about to overwhelm me with a manifest contradiction. Any one who heard him, and who had not heard what I had in fact, previously said, must have thought me routed and discomfited, as the gentleman had promised. Sir, a breath blows all this triumph away. There is not the slightest difference in the sentiments of my remarks on the two occasions. What I said here on Wednesday, is in exact accordance with the opinions expressed by me in the other House in 1825. Though the gentleman had the metaphysics of Hudibras—though he were able.

"To sever and divide
"A hair 'twixt North and Northwest side,"

he yet could not insert his metaphysical scissors between the fair reading of my remarks in 1825, and what I said last week. There is not only no contradiction, no difference, but in truth, too exact a similarity, both in thought and language, to be entirely in just taste. I had myself quoted the same speech: had recurred to it, and spoke with it open before me; and much of what I said was little more than a repetition from it. In order to make finishing work with this alleged contradiction, permit me to recur to the origin of this debate, and review its course. This seems expedient, and may be done as well now as any time.

Well, then, its history is this: The honorable member from Connecticut moved a resolution, which constituted the first branch of that which is now before us; that is to say, a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sales of the public lands, to such as have heretofore been offered for sale; and whether sundry offices, connected with the sales of the land, might not be abolished, without detriment to the public service.

In the progress of the discussion which arose on this resolution, an honorable member from New Hampshire moved to amend the resolution, so as entirely to reverse its objects; that is, strike it all out, and insert a direction to the Committe to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the land.

The honorable member from Maine, [Mr. Sprague] suggested that both these propositions might well enough go, for consideration, to the committee; and, in this state of the question the member from South Carolina addressed the Senate in his first speech. He rose, he said, to give us his own free thoughts on the public land. I saw him rise, with pleasure, and listened with expectation, though before he concluded I was filled with surprise. Certainly, I was never more surprised, than to find him following up, to the extent he did, the sentiments and opinions, which the gentleman from Missouri had put forth, and which it is known, he has long entertained.

I need not repeat, at large, the general topics of the honorable gentleman's speech. When he said, yesterday, that he did not attack the Eastern States, he certainly must have forgotten, not only particular remarks, but the whole drift and tenor of his speech; unless he means, by not attacking, that he did not commence hostilities; but that another had preceded him in the attack. He, in the first place, disapproved of the whole course of the Government, for forty years, in regard to its dispositions of the public land; and then turning Northward and Eastward, and fancying that he had found a cause for alleged narrowness and niggardliness in the "accursed policy" of the Tariff, to which he represented the people of New England as wedded, he went on, for a full hour, with remarks, the whole scope of which was to exhibit the results of this policy, in feelings and in measures unfavorable to the West. I thought his opinions unfounded and erroneous, as to the general course of the Government, and ventured to reply to them.

The gentleman had remarked on the analogy of other cases, and quoted the conduct of European Governments, towards their own subjects, settling on this continent, as in point, to show, that we had been harsh and rigid in selling, when we should have given the public lands to settlers. I thought the honorable member had suffered his judgment to be betrayed by a false analogy: that he was struck with an appearance of resemblance, where there was no real similitude. I think so still. The first settlers of North America were enterprising spirits, engaged in private adventure, or fleeing from tyranny at home. When arrived here, they were forgotten by the mother country, or remembered only to be oppressed. Carried away again by the appearance of analogy, or struck with the eloquence of the passage, the honorable member yesterday observed, that the conduct of Government towards the Western emigrants, or my representation of it, brought to his mind a celebrated speech in the British Parliament. It was, sir, the speech of Col. Barre. On the question of the stamp act, or tea tax, I forget which, Col. Barre had heard a member on the Treasury Bench argue, that the people of the United States, being British colonists, planted by the maternal care, nourished by the indulgence, and protected by the arms of England, would not grudge their mite to relieve the mother country from the heavy burden under which she groaned. The language of Col. Barre, in reply to this, was —"They planted by your care! Your oppression planted them in America. They fled from your tyranny, and grew by your neglect of them. So soon as you began to care for them, you showed your care by sending persons to spy out their liberties, misrepresent their character, prey upon them, and eat out their substance.

And now does the honorable gentleman mean to maintain that language like this is applicable to the conduct of the Government of the U. States towards the Western emigrants, or to any representation given by me of that conduct? Were the settlers in the West driven thither by our oppression? Have they flourished only by our neglect of them? Has the Government done nothing but to prey upon them, and eat out their substance? Sir, this fervid eloquence of the British speaker, just when and where it was uttered, and fit to remain an exercise for the schools, is not a little out of place, when it is brought thence to be applied here to the conduct of our country towards her own citizens. From America to England, it may be true; from Americans to their own Government it would be strange language. Let us leave it to be recited and declaimed by our boys, against a foreign nation; not introduce it here to recite and declaim ourselves against our own.

But I come to the point of the alleged contradiction. In my remarks on Wednesday, I contended that we could not give away gratuitously all the public lands; that we held them in trust; that the Government had solemnly pledged itself to dispose of them as a common fund for the common benefit, and to sell and settle them as its discretion should dictate. Now, sir, what contradiction does the gentleman find to this sentiment, in the speech of 1825? He quotes me as having then said, that we ought not to hug these lands as a very great treasure. Very well, sir, supposing me to be accurately reported, in that expression, what is the contradiction? I have not now said, that we should hug these lands as a favorite source of pecuniary income. No such thing. It is not my view. What I have said, and what I do say, is, that they are a common fund—to be disposed of for the common benefit—to be sold at low prices for the accommodation of settlers, keeping the object of settling the lands as much in view, as that of raising money from them. This I say now, and this I have always said. Is this hugging them as a favorite treasure? Is there no difference between hugging and hoarding this fund, on the one hand, as a great treasure, and on the other, of disposing of it at low prices, placing the proceeds in the general treasury of the Union? My opinion is, that as much is to be made of the land, as fairly and reasonably may be, selling it all the while at such rates as to give the fullest effect to settlement. This is not giving it all away to the States, as the gentleman would propose; nor is it hugging the fund closely and tenaciously, as a favorite treasure; but it is, in my judgment, a just and wise policy, perfectly according with all the various duties which rest on Government. So much for my contradiction.—And what is it? Where is the ground of the gentleman's triumph? What inconsistency, in word or doctrine, has he been able to detect? Sir, if this be a sample of that discomfiture with which the honorable gentleman threatened me, commend me to the word discomfiture for the rest of my life.

But, after all, this is not the point of the debate; and I must bring the gentleman back to that which is the point.

The real question between me and him is, where has the doctrine been advanced, at the South or the East, that the population of the West should be retarded, or at least, need not be hastened on account of its effect to drain off the people from the Atlantic States? Is this doctrine, as has been alleged, of Eastern origin? That is the question. Has the gentleman found any thing by which he can make good his accusation? I submit to the Senate, that he has entirely failed; and as far as this debate has shown, the only person who has advanced such sentiments, is a gentleman from South Carolina, and a friend to the honorable member himself. The honorable gentleman has given no answer to this; there is none which can be given. The simple fact, while it requires no comment to enforce it, defies all argument to refute it. I could refer to the speeches of another Southern gentleman, in years before, of the same general character, and to the same effect, as that which has been quoted; but I will not consume the time of the Senate by the reading of them.

So then, sir, New England is guiltless of the policy of retarding Western population, and of all envy and jealousy of the growth of the New States. Whatever there be of that policy in the country, no part of it is her's. If it has a local habitation, the honorable member has probably seen, by this time, where he is to look for it: and if it now has received a name, he has himself christened it.

(To be continued.)

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5§	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½ a 5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	8§
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	6a6½†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75†	Lard,	4 a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	35 a40 †
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½†		8d 6†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7½†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8 †
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9†	Paper	
Cassimets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2¾ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 a 3½†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3¼ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10†	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 50a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 12½ a 2 25†
corn	37½a45§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$7½ a 8*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	90 a 95	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2¼ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$90†	new	22½a23†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10¾†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 32½†	14 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00 a 9 00
C

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1830.

THE PURLOINED LETTER.—At a meeting held in the Court House, in this city, some time ago, a letter from David Leech, to Mr. Rankin, of Mercer, was produced and made a part of the proceedings of the meeting. At that time, much surprise was created by this supposed breach of confidence by Mr. Rankin, and his conduct, in giving publicity to the letter, was severely condemned. He seems, however, not willing to submit to this censure. A letter from him to the editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, was handed to us yesterday, with a request that we would publish it. We cheerfully agreed to do so, deeming it a mere act of justice to an injured man; but the publication of a portion of Mr. Webster's very able speech prevents the insertion of this letter. We will, however, state that Mr. Rankin denies all agency in giving publicity to Mr. Leech's letter, and declares that it was purloined and forwarded to Pittsburgh, without his knowledge. "I should consider," says he, "the man sunk far below honorable feeling, who was capable of exposing a letter, in this way, to the public, without the consent of the author." And again, he adds, "contemptibly base do I consider the man who would purloin a letter, and make use of it in the way some creature has done with this one."

THE BATTURE SUIT.—Mr. Denny, our representative in Congress, seems determined that no important interest of our city shall escape his notice. We observe that on the 25th ultimo he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, "That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorising and requiring the District Judge of the U. S. for the Western District of Virginia, to hear, try, and determine all causes where the parties to the same shall not otherwise agree, which at any time have been, or may be, in consequence of the District Judge of the U. S. for the Western District of Pennsylvania having been concerned as counsel in the same, or in the subject matter, or for any other reason, removed, certified and returned to the Eastern District or the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Volcano.—A short time ago, a specious of volcanic mountain was discovered in the environs of Sarrebruck. It is in the form of rather an irregular cone of 6 or 800 feet in height, and covered with wood, except towards the summit, where there is no vegetation but moss. The heat of the soil increases gradually towards the summit, from whence issues, through a small crater of 30 feet, such warm steam that an egg may be boiled by it in a few moments.

African Expedition.—Messrs. Richard and John Lander, the young men engaged by the British Government to explore the course of the long sought and long-talked of Niger, and to trace that mysterious river to its foundation, have arrived at Portsmouth to embark for the Western Coast of Africa. Mr. Richard Lander, it will be recollected, is the only survivor of *all* the missions of discovery of late years into Africa.

There is an old custom in Scotland never to grant a light of fire to any one out of their houses upon the first day of a new year, an instance of which occured to-day in Nelson street. A stucco manufacturer went from door to door among all his neighbors, but could not obtain the light of a candle!—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Paris Review Encyclopedique for November, in a notice of Silliman's Journal, says, that the progress of science and the arts is so rapid that there is no deficiency of good materials for such a work, and that Professor Silliman furnishes the best selections. The writer adds, it seems to us that America supplies more of these materials, at this day, than all Europe, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of European investigators.

A Mr. Short, of Boston, has contrived an apparatus which he calls a Submarine Explorer, in which he thinks he can be *long* under water.

CONGRESS.

February 24.—In the Senate, after the consideration of various other subjects, Mr. Foot's resolution was again taken up; Mr. Woodbury concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned on the motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland.

In the House of Representatives, the principal business was the introduction of a Bill for the removal and settlement of the Indians to the Territory west of the Mississippi. Mr. Buchanan moved to print ten thousand copies of the Report which accompanied the Bill. Upon this motion a warm debate ensued; the House ordered the reading of the Report, Ayes 120 Noes 56, and suspended the reading, Ayes 76, Noes 77, and after refusing to adjourn, and rejecting a motion to lay that proposition for printing ten thousand copies, Ayes 119, Noes 56.

February 25.—In the Senate, the discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands was continued.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Crockett offered a resolution going to abolish the Military Academy at West Point, which was laid on the table. Mr. Vinton moved the printing of the laws of Georgia and Alabama in relation to the Indians, and that they be annexed to the report of the Committee which had already been ordered to be printed. The motion was debated, and finally laid on the table. The Judiciary Bill was then taken up, and Judge Spencer, of New York, finished his remarks.

The following gentlemen compose the Select Committee appointed on the 22d inst. on the Colonization Society.

Messrs. Mercer, Everett, of Massachusetts, Rose, Williams, Vance, *Denny*, and Kincaid.—*Journal.*

KENTUCKY RAIL ROAD.—We rejoice to see that the spirit of enterprise is wide awake in "*Old Kentuck.*" The whole amount of stock subscribed at Lexington on the expiration of the five days during which the books were open, was but a trifle short of eight hundred thousand dollars; of which sum, Mr. E. J. Winter, for himself and associates, subscribed $400,000. It is stated that by the charter "the charge for conveying goods from Louisville, or produce from Lexington to Louisville, will be five cents per hundred pounds; something less than is now paid for drayage between Louisville and Portland."

It is expected that the Louisville subscription will be between two and three hundred thousand dollars; making, altogether, upwards of three times the amount necessary to fulfill the conditions of the Charter. The capital stock of the Company is limited to one million of dollars.—*Cincinnati Daily Advertiser.*

Longevity.—There is now living in this county, a man of the name of John Hill, who, from the best information that can be obtained from himself and others, is between 120 and 130 years of age! He served George the I, II, and III, as a soldier—the latter the last time in this country under General Braddock, and was considered too old for a soldier when our revolutionary war broke out! He enjoys pretty good health at present, and appears likely to vet have some years in store.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

From the Harrisburgh Republican.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday Afternoon, February 25.

Mr. M'Donald, from the committee appointed to report on the business to be attended to by the convention and the order to be adopted, reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That a committee of *fifteen* be appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted to to this convention.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft an address to our fellow citizens, to be submitted to this convention.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting will appoint twenty-eight delegates to represent this state at the National Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held on the 11th September next, to be selected from the several Congressional Districts.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of one from each county, now represented, be appointed to nominate suitable persons as delegates to represent this state in the National Convention, and seven persons in each county to be a standing committee of correspondence and vigilance.

5. *Resolved*, That in case any delegate to the National Convention find it inconvenient to attend, he shall have the power to substitute, and in case no such substitution be made, that the National Convention have the privilege to exercise that power.

6. *Resolved*, That the President, assisted by the Vice Presidents, appoint said committees, as also a standing State Committee, consisting of nine.

On motion of Gen. Burrows, these resolutions were severally read and adopted.

The President then announced the names of the following gentlemen as committees to act on the different resolutions

On first resolution: Messrs. Reigart, M'Donald, Hain, M'Nair, Fackenthal, Wolford, J. F. Murray, Rush, Miles, Kerr, Hanna, Fussel, Wilt, Everhart, Waltz.

On second resolution: Messrs. Clark, Thaddeus Stephens, M'Masters, Diller, Burrows, Sloan, M'Donald, Kline, Reed, Brown, Wm. Murray M'Lanahan, Madden, Piper, Perkins.

The President postponed the appointing the remaining committees for the present.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed to the National Convention. The names of the committees of vigilence will be given hereafter.

Senatorial Delegates.—Amos Ellmaker, Joseph Ritner.

1st, 2d and 3d districts. Horatio G. Jones, Lewis Passmore, John Clark.

2d district.—James Patterson, David Potts, Jr. Samuel Davis, Esq.

5th district.—N. B. Boileau.

6th district.—William Rutherford.

7th district.—Daniel Rhoads, Peter Knepply.

8th district.—Michael Fackenthal, Jr.

9th district.—Ner Middleswarth, Ebenezer Grenough, George Walker.

10th district.—John Kauffelt.

11th district.—William Line, Thaddeus Stevens.

12th district.—William Brown.

13th district.—Charles Ogle.

14th district.—Thomas M'Call.

15th district.—William Ayres, Harmar Denny.

17th district.—Alexander Plummer.

18th district.—William Miles.

The St. Louis Times says,—We had the satisfaction, a few days since, to witness the arrival, in this place, of four wagons, ladened with bar iron, from the Maramec iron works, situated about one hundred miles south west from this place, in Crawford county. The iron has been tried by some of our most experienced mechanics, who pronounced it the best that has ever been in the St. Louis market. Gratifying as this circumstance is, we are still more pleased to learn from Mr. Massey, one of the proprietors of the iron works, that he will soon have four forges in operation, and be able to furnish our market with a full supply of the very best iron, drawn from the recesses of our own hills. There is no State in the Union, which contains such immense quantities of the richest iron ore, as Missouri, and may we not anticipate the day, when our iron, like our lead, will find its way into our eastern cities, in exclusion of the foreign article. This idea, to those who are uninformed of the extent of our means, may appear extravagant, but with us it is by no means improbable.

The Maramec Iron Works are established upon a large scale, and a few years experience, we hope, will not only show the great facility with which this article can be produced, but will amply remunerate and meet the most sanguine expectations of the enterprising proprietors.

From the National Gazette.

In the discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington City, concerning an appropriation for the relatives of the officers and crew of the lost ship Hornet, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took an earnest part. Among his observations are the following—

"Do gentlemen tell me, that the condition of a vessel of war, oppressed by her armament, in such a storm, is nothing compared to a battle? Sir, a battle has no terrors to the gallant seaman. It is full of hope, promise, glory, and even reward, if no higher motive operated! But what is there to animate and cheer him in one of those tremendous tempests, to enable him to bear the labor and brave the dangers that surround him? I am well persuaded that there was not one individual, man or officer, on board the unfortunate Hornet, whose muscles were not stiff with labor—whose nerves were not strained with agony, before he went down to his watery grave."

This must be a true picture. Who has not been struck with the awful and masterly description of the shipwreck in Lord Byron's Don Juan!

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell,
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave,
Then some leap'd overboard, with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave;
And the sea yawn'd around her like a hell,
And down she suck'd with her the whirling wave,
Like one who grapples with his enemy,
And strives to strangle him before he die.

And first one universal shriek there rush'd,
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder, and then all was hushed,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless clash
Of billows; but at intervals there gush'd,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

The sound of the drum marks the birth day of *Washington*:—but it is not that, nor pompous declamation, nor patriotic professions, nor theatrical pageants, which most appropriately remind us of the man and the statesman. He acted from principle; he spoke from conscience; he manifested his love of country by serving her with pure zeal and invariable rectitude.—Though a great commander, he deemed war a scourge;—only splendid murder when wantonly waged; and he cherished honorable peace as the first of national blessings. Universal justice he held to be sacred, and the particular duty of magistrates and representatives of the people; he referred all official acts to the Supreme Law Giver and Administrator;—and he learned from that reifference the obligation and thepolicy of consulting only tho weal of the nation, and the rights of individuals, in the exercise of power and the allotment of place—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM FRANCE.

Havre papers to the 13th January have been received, by the ship Brandt, at Chadeston.

Such a winter had not been known in France, within the recollection of the present generation. The whole population of the interior were obliged to turn out to keep the roads open.

The cold was so intense at Madrid, on the 22d December, that the sentinels upon duty at the Palace perished, if they were not relieved every quarter of an hour.

The 8th Regiment of Swiss guards suffered dreadfully from the cold on its march from Orleans to Paris; of these troops 200 men were disabled by it from performing military duty, and were compelled to enter the hospitals.

A Paris article says, we live in a wondrous age! There is now something truly new! The Pacha of Egypt has assembled round him a council composed of representatives of the different towns of his Pachalic; he has already submitted to that council several questions of administration and legislation, and what is more curious, he has ordered the publication of a newspaper in the Turkish and Arabic languages which contains the deliberations and resolutions of the new assembly. We have already received the first number of this Egyptian journal.

Former wealth of the Colombians.—Before the Revolution, it was not unusual to see ladies at a ball, or other festivals, wearing more than 200,000 dollars value, in watches, diamonds, pearls, &c. on their dresses, without appearing to be overloaded. When going to mass, all dressed in black satin, their faces were veiled with costly vandyked mantillas; and the upper parts of their frocks were garnished in the same manner. They wore no hats, but their hair was ornamented with costly combs, set with diamonds, pearls, &c. They were followed often by twenty or thirty servants of both sexes, free and slaves, very neatly dressed. The husband never accompanied the wife to church, either in Bogota or Carracas. The plates, candlesticks, pitchers, and other utensils, were of pure silver, or washed with gold. A poor man in Bogota would have felt himself disgraced without his silver spoon, knife and fork. Steaks, pies, &c. were set upon the table in large golden plates. The household furniture was very rich and sumptuous; and when we consider that all their articles were purchased at 300 per cent. profit upon their cost, reckoning transportation and exorbitant duties, we may have some idea of the wealth of these people. The houses of the wealthy classes of Bogota may properly be called palaces. They were built of stone, were large and massy, and generally three stories high. All this wealth, comfort, and agreeable society, have now disappeared.

Saving Banks.—Among the numerous valuable institutions of the present day, Saving Banks justly hold a prominent place. They are calculated to be useful in the very best way, operating both as a reward and a stimulus to industry. By furnishing a place of safety for the small gains and hard earnings of the poor, they encourage habits of thrift and economy, and enable many a hard working man and woman to make a comfortable provision for the necessities and sickness of old age. But after all it is believed there are not a few of those for whom these institutions are more especially designed, who derive but little benefit from them. Ignorant of the advantages which they afford, or not encouraged to improve them by their employers, they either squander their earnings in useless expenses, or entrust them for safe keeping to individuals, and in this way too often lose the fruits of their labors and are thrown dependent on the world. It is for the benefit of such persons that we have noticed the subject at this time. We cannot but regard it as the duty of those who have laborers in their employments, or within the reach of the reach of their influence, to direct their attention to these institutions, explain to them their nature and advantages, encourage them to practice economy, save their earnings, and place them where they may be secure and accumulate against a day of need.—*Connecticut Courant.*

A marriage was celebrated at Dover, a short time since, which for singularity of incident is not to be paralleled in the annals of matrimonial story. The happy pair, being weary of the monotony of single blessedness, determined to enter into the holy state of matrimony; most probably thinking with Cotton, and very justly too,

That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradise below:—

consequently the parties met, every thing prepared, from the virgin white of the bride, to the emblem of eternity in the bridegroom's pocket; the former's face all tears and sunshine, like a summer morning; the latter's fixed and glowing as the sky of noon. Arrived so far, we will usher them with all due solemnity into the church; will suppose them at the altar, and the ceremony commenced; but, *mirabile dictu*, through some unfortunate ignorance, the bridesmaid, the sister of the intended, had usurped the place assigned to her more fortunate relative; so that it happened very naturally when the Clergyman took hold of her resistless hand, that she most obligingly conceded; and that, when the plain gold ring was about to be drawn over the taper finger, she most willingly complied; but happily ere it had enveloped the matrimonial digit—ere the irrevocable word had been pronounced—a shrill small voice was heard to exclaim, "Oh, Mr. Clergyman, it was not my sister indeed, but I, that was to have been married; there must be some mistake, Sir, indeed there must!" Here was a disclosure! The worthy Divine was amazed, his humble attendant, the clerk, distended his eyes and mouth in utter astonishment, the condescending bridesmaid blushed a deeper hue, and the bridegroom awoke from his lethargy of forgetfulness; while amid the smiles of some, and the exclamations of others, the fair, the smiling, and the proper lady, blighted effectually the hopes of her sister, and was, as a matter of course, most permanently united to her husband.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 1, Erie.
" 2, Lark.
" " Ruhamah.
" 3, Lady Franklin.
" 4, O. H. Perry.
" " La Grange.
" " Pioneer.

DEPARTED.

March 2, Frankfort Packet.
" " Hercules.
" 3, Lark.
" " Ruhamah.
" " Home.
" 4, Lady Franklin.

☞ River eight and a half feet above low water mark.

On the 4th instant by Robert Christy, Esq. Mr. *C. Disard Cornelius*, to Miss *Margaret Hennon*, of Robinson township.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, and *Gallery of the Fine Arts*, S. W. corner of Market and 4th Streets. Mr. Peter's 3d Lecture will be given *this evening* at 8 o'clock, on THE COMPOUND BLOWPIPE, and the *nature of the combinations of caloric or the cause of heat*. Admittance 25 cents. March 5.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq. March 5.—tf.

TO-MORROW,

25,000 DOLLARS FOR ONLY EIGHT.

THE Numbers from the Commissioners of the *Union Canal Lottery*, will be received in this City on Wednesday evening next, the 10th inst. A choice collection of Wholes, Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, are ready for those who wish to touch some of the brilliant capitals that the Scheme contains. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers Office, March 5, 1830.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN,
ALFRED HAYDEN.

Reference in Pittsburgh, to
MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the manufacturing of

Knob, Rim, Fine Plate and Bamboey

LOCKS.

Also, the improved SHUTTER FASTENERS.

They would beg leave to state, that they have made an improvement in the construction of Knob Locks, for which a patent has been granted by the United States, which they can recommend, (as superior to any imported,) to those who are desirous of having good Locks on their buildings.—They intend keeping a constant supply of the articles of their manufacture with Geo. Cochran, of Rd. late Agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, where they can be had at the manufacturers' prices.

In connexion with the Lock establishment, they have in operation *A Brass and Iron Foundry*, where Stove, Fender and Tea-Kettle Knobs, of various sizes, and of the newest patterns, can be had at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. Brass Castings made to order. Also, small Iron Castings annealed. Counter Weights, and various other articles in the line. Orders for any of the articles of our manufacture, addressed to Mr. *Geo. Cochran*, or to the manufactory, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.

N. B. Patterns for Brass or Iron Castings, left with Mr. Cochran, will be promptly attended to.
Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, March 5,—w96.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this valuable work, the Medical Guide, for the use of Families, and Young Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, is ready for delivery, at Dr. W. H. Ryan's Medical Dispensary, No. 194, Liberty street, city of Pittsburgh. It describes the sensible feelings in every disease, and the difference in two diseases that may appear alike, with the causes that could produce such diseases, (under their respective heads,) so plain that any man knowing how to read, can plainly understand it, and thereby know his disease as well as the ablest Physician. It has this singular property of not confusing the reader with a number of receipts.—There are but three or four for a disease, nearly specific remedies, that will cure if any thing does, and are attended with no danger. The ablest physicians could scarce give better ones. It contains the anatomical description of the human body, with the nature of the humors contained in the solids, the nonnaturals, a long account of the pulse, midwifery, &c. the astonishing medical virtues of bitumen or pit coal, not known heretofore. It is proved in this work, that bilious diseases, (said to be common in this country,) never prevails at all, and that bile is not capable of producing any disease but jaundice. On the contrary, it is the only spice, that preserves our humors from putrefaction, as salt does fat. The evident causes of fevers are proved to exist independent of bile; the latter being of the same class with the urine, is, like that fluid, excreted as soon as secreted.—That the Yellow Fever is not a Bilious Fever, it only received that name from the Ancients, to distinguish it from all other fevers, without jaundice, and is only one of the prevailing fevers, whatever they may be, produced by the power of atmospheric air on the constitution, and accompanied with a jaundice. They are contagious only, as the prevailing fever is so; a patient is found laboring under an inflammatory fever, or one of that class, accompanied with the jaundice, which fever, none of the rest of his family takes, and he may die, or recover; another patient is found in the same climate, nay, city, at the same time, laboring under a malignant typhus fever, of any kind, without the least sign of jaundice, and every body who comes near him may take his disease, some of whom often have the jaundice with it; and is communicable; which serves as a sort of ocular demonstration, of the truth of it. Dr. Ryan has invented a specific, warranted, for its prevention and cure, described in this work. The manner of producing fevers in the blood is also explained, and proved to be so, from a deficiency of bile to keep the humors warm and healthy.

TERMS.—Having published but 1000 copies the few that remain after subscribers will be sold at $3 50 each. The work being intended for the benefit of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, they will get it lower, for one month longer. No more will be published. The copy-right will be sold reasonable. March 5, 1830.

TO LET,

THE three story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 56 Market street. It is a first rate business stand, and near the Market. Possession given on the first April next. Apply to R. M. PATTERSON
Pittsburgh, Feb 23, 1830.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest of Daniel Beltzhoover, of, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a locust post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence by other land of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and thirty-three perches to a stone heap thence north twenty-seven degrees, east one hundred and ninety-three perches to a black oak grub, thence north seventy-two degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of James B. Clow, south fifty-five degrees and a half, west one hundred and nine perches to a post, and thence by land of James B. Clow, north fifty-eight and a half degrees, west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, and thence down the said river by the several courses thereof fifty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty four acres and eighty-nine perches strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Beltzhoover of, in and to the following described piece of land, adjoining the above, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a sugar tree on the bank of the Allegheny river, and running by other lands of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence north twenty-seven degrees, east forty-eight perches and six-tenths, to a pile of stones, thence by the remainder of the tract, of which the tract hereby granted is a part, north forty-eight degrees and a half, west three hundred and thirty-six perches, to a post on the bank of the said river, and thence down the same forty-seven perches and seven-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one acres and nineteen perches, strict measure.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Beltzhoover, at the suit of James Irwin, surviving Mortgagee of Casper Waldhour, the committee of the person and estate of Catharine Waldhouse, a lunatic.

WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff.
March 5, 1830.—3t.

A Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate*, and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized agent in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

☞ *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors*, both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice*, is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous*.

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES! and in other public institutions alike serviceable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitating of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon*, and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.
March 5, 1830.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1830.—wtf.

CLERK AND SALESMAN.

WANTS a situation in a Store or Counting House, a young man from the country, who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and has been generally conversant with business, would accept of a clerkship in a Steam Boat, or take charge of a Country Store, either as principal or assistant. For further information, apply to

A. WAY & Co.
February 26, 1830.—3tw. *Pittsburgh.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 560 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

"Pittsburgh Gazette."

PERSONS indebted to us for subscription to the Pittsburgh Gazette, or advertising in it, previous to the 15th September last, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who comply with this notice promptly, will be charged the lowest rate stated in the terms of the paper; those who do not, will be compelled to pay at the *deferred* rates. D. & M. MACLEAN.

☞ *BOOK AND JOB PRINTING* continued by us as usual, at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets. D. & M. MACLEAN.
February 19, 1830—wdt.

The Adelphae Seminary.

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quman, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity in style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99 Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w3mo.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw, in the city of Baltimore, on *Wednesday, 24th March.*

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830.—This scheme is arranged on the popular Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE.

☞ Besides the Capital Prize of *TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS*, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks—the whole payable in Cash, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

☞ ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
March 2—2t. Baltimore.

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse No. 75, *Woodstreet, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for rent the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS* for sale.

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.
March 5—2

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the additional improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—wdmo.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR* February 2—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Pasemore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tIJy.

FOR SALE,
150.000 BRICK, and 25 cords Seasoned WOOD, suitable for steam boats or brick kilns.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
March 2—3t. Hope Cotton Factory.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.
March 2.—tf.

FOR RENT,

A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.
March 2.—1mo.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

LOOK HERE.

A LOT of land for sale, from three to six or eight acres, half a mile east of Hays' Tavern, on the old Washington road. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
JAMES C. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 28, 1830.—3t

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.
All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.
A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.
☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. July 4, 1828—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.
Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to WM. BELL Jr & Co.
No. 81 Wood Street
Feb 17, 1829.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—☞ Orders for tickets received and answered in Pittsburgh until the 8th of March.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,626		1,626
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
20	100		2,000
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
46	40		1,840
92	30		2,760
92	25		2,300
920	16		14,720
8280	8		66,240
9624 prizes			$161,226
15180 blanks—24804 tickets.			

Tickets -	$8 00	Quarters -	$2 00
Halves -	4 00	Eighths -	1 00

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
February 23, 1830—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.
The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.
Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.
☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Solls, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia GEO COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh*

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—
A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.
Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.
Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.
Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.
Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel: and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.
Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.
Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.
Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26—tf

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
February 12—tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to
TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,
For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to
TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,
45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
February 16—tf. Putnam.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.
L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.
They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.
☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.
Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
LINEN & COTTON GOODS. VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Disper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.
THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.
Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.
☞ COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.
*** Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.
☞ Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.
January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a
GENERAL AGENT.
And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.
Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.
In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.
If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."
P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 100 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.
☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.
Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.
One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.
GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.
WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commissioners.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.
ROBERT WILSON
February 2, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.
CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Motte's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Coates*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.
G. Dawson, druggist, and late U. S. Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M. D. and E. D. Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M. D. Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S. Shannless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B. Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; I. P. Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.); Dr. F. Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr. George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M. Q. Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown; T. & H. Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T. R. Atwood, Greensburgh; F. Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R. M. Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)
Certificates of important cures with accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.
☞ Sold wholesale by O. & S. Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S. Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H. & J. S. Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.
Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh
May 5, 1829—1year.